THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1890.

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### The Extension of the British Empire

It is highly interesting news that the dominions of Queen Victoria are to be extended through the operations of the British cruiser now engaged in discovering a suitable route for the new cable across the Pacific, between the colonies of Australia and British Columbia. According to an Ottawa despatch in yesterday's Sun, the commander of this cruiser, the Egeria, is "hoisting the British flag on all the islands in the Pacific that are not under the protection of any foreign power."

The commander of the Egeria has been cruising over thousands of miles of those parts of the Pacific in which there are multitudinous islands that have not been "under the protection" of any European Government, and he is crulsing there yet. After leaving New Zenland last year he struck northward and ranged through the Ful group, where he found scores of sunny and sca-girt isles that scemed to be waiting for the British flag which he hoisted over them. From the Fiji group he went still further northward this year to the Phoenix group, where his previous experiences were repeated under the British flag. At the time of our latest advices he was moving eastwardly from the Phoenix group through Polynesia, and it enmot yet be told how many other unprotected islands he will take under British protection before he reaches British Columbia in North America.

The Foreign Office of the British Government is, of course, fully apprised of this British communater's remarkable operations in the annexation line, with the assistance of the British cruiser Egeria; yet no allusion to these new and important territorial acquisitions of Great Britain was made in her Royal and Imperial Majesty's speech sent to Parliament last Tuesday.

The commander of the British courses Egerta is ostensibly and actually engaged in the work of exploring the bottom of the Pacific for the purpose of finding a bed for a new telegraph cable; but at the same time he takes occasion during his cruise to perform some other interesting exploits in her Majesty's service among the islands that rise above the surface of the Pacific.

In there times there seem to be new con quests waiting for the rule of the British Crown in Polynesia as well as in Africa and Asia.

### The Fashionable Society of New York.

We are not surprised to hear that Mr. Mc-ALLISTER's book on the fashionable society of New York is in great demand in all parts of the country, no matter how remote. There is as much interest in it on the Pacific coast as on this side of the continent, and perhaps more. As the distance grows greater from the sent of luxury which he describes, the glamour with which the popular imagination surrounds it seems to be come more enchanting.

Mr. MCALLISTER sees nothing except the outward form of this society. His view is wholly superficial. Its informing spirit he reports nothing about. But that is exactly the view which the run of people want to get. They do not want philosophy, but facts; to be told how the so-called Four Hundred look, dress, eat, drink, and conduct themselves generally, how they are served, what rules of etiquette they observe, what are their standards of social propriety, and what their demands in the way of luxury. It is because Mr. McAllister delights in such details and has a mind pleased with their comprehension that his book satis fles the great body of the public. They accent him as the American authority on fashion for whom they feel a need. They want | corrupt and devilish, though they were altoto know the correct thing to do and how to gether ignorant of its methods. it; and they welcome a social arbiter who, they suppose, is recognized by the grandest

The keen interest in the subject of which

society of New York.

he treats extends throughout the Union, and it is more especially observable in the new communities in the West, whose growth has been so rapid. Each of them is building up a tashionable society of its own. which it wishes to construct after the most approved model. Even the very redcule of Mr. McAllisten's Four Hundred is proof of the prominence that circle has obtained in the minds of the public within a period so recent. The names of its leaders are as well known in Omaha and ban Francisco as in New York itself, and its historian has a national fame. Mr. McAllis-TER has no counterpart in the world. There is no other country, civilized or uncivilized, where any man is accepted as a social authority and listened to with so much respect. He is not like one of the great dandles of the past whose fame has come down to us. He is not a daudy, not plishment of his purposes. He trembles a man of pretentious elegance or distinction of bearing and appearance, after whom other men model their dress and carriage. He makes himself serviceable by telling the ignorant in social usages what they ought to do, and by performing th part of a caterer for the amusement of the people whose society he personally prefers. Be is an entirely new and novel product of American civilization. He represents the ambition for improvement in social graces, the craving for social advancement, and the desire to learn how to make wealth serve both; in other words, how to spend money so as to produce splendor and grandeur. That is what he represents outside of New York, how-cover it may be within the circle he describes; and he also gratifies the popular imagination by pictures of opulence and sumptuousness.

ALLISTER that he describes a society whose foundation is mere wealth. Every society of elegance and luxury has that foundation and has always had it. Money is the first essential. It cannot exist without the possibility of free and even lavish expenditure for material surroundings and accommuniments. A body of people for whom money has cought leisure, if not also refined tastes, is necessary as its nucleus. A splendid society implies grand houses and time and opportunity for the singlepurauit of pleasure. It quires that people shall be habituated to its usages and be able to give as well as receive. They may have intrinsic merits and accomplishments, intellectual and spiritual graces, and even distinguished lineage, but in London and Paris no more to charitable uses in that town. It was than New York can they really be assend leaders unless they also have the money requisite for the great functions of society. Yet they may come in to contribute of what they have, for every member must running up into the multions, he divided in bring son ething, material or immaterial, to proportions securing to him equitable beadd to the common orjovment. Mr. Mc-ALLISTER, for instance, is useful as an artist | and their children, scarcely one being overof all work in society. He is essential to looked. During the lives of the widow and fashionable society, and flus an office for one of his brothers-in-law, Mr. EDWIN II.

It cannot justly be charged against Mr. Mc-

which nobody can be hired, yet which is SHELDON, the management and control of very essential in the formative stages of

such a sor lety. It is inevitable, too, that great wealth

should play a more prominent part than ever in such a society as Mr. MCALLISTER would picture. The cost of its functions is enormous. The luxury of no past time is comparable with the luxury of to-day. Far Western towns not even founded until within very recent years surpass in luxurious expenditure the New York of a generation ago. Even up to the time of the civil war there was scarcely a house in town whose service and appointments were not poor and meagre as compared with what is now deemed essential for elegance. We had no society with definite metes and bounds devoted to the cultivation of luxurious tastes and to the single pursuit of pleasure, such as now furnishes Mr. McALLISTER with the opportunity of becoming its prophet and historian.

national reputation and interest. Money, of

course, is its prime motor. It is like the

steam which sets an engine going. Luxury

and elegance are its necessary attributes

but it could not exist if it did not have some

thing more, if it was not also animated by

social grace and shaped by social cultivation.

It must possess some intrinsic superiority

other than the merely material, and have

some higher nourishment and adornment

than the canvasback duck, the terrapin, the

dry champague, the fine clothes, and the

costly jewels in which Mr. McAllister

takes satisfying delight. Other people have

ciety. They are apart from it because their

We shall not undertake to analyze the rea

sons for this difference. We only point it out

as actual and indisputable. But there is one

characteristic of the society Mr. McAllister

talks about which is obvious. It is the so-

clety which first of all and altogether makes

a business of pleasure. That is its profession

its occupation. It is of the world worldly.

Such being its main object, its exist-

ence makes leisure for the pursuit of

enjoyment essential to it, and accordingly

in this busy community it is rathera society

of women than men. Its ornaments and ex-

perts are rather women than mon. For the

most part, the men make the money and the

women spend it in making the society, which

gets its grace and distinction from them

only. Whatever is beautiful about it is a

feminine contribution. The men are rarely

The Resolution of the Political Parsons.

The political parsons met in conference

last Tues tay afternoon and resolved to set

about the study of the problems of municipal

government before again undertaking to

It was a wise resolution. If the parsons

had formed it last spring and devoted the

summer to careful investigation, instead of

rushing pell-mell into the municipal cam

paign, they would not now be "the most

despised class in the community," as Father

DUCEY described them at Tuesday's confer-

ence. Probably this expression of his humil-

iation is too strong in its self-abasement. Of

course these parsons have suffered a terrible

lo-s in influence. Respect for their judg-

ment is gone. The people scouted their ad-

vice in political affairs as utterly worthless

But the prevailing sentiment toward them

Yet it is undoubtedly true that they de-

serve severe treatment. As they now prac-

tically confess by the resolution which de

feat has wrung from them, they went into

knowing anything about it. They de-

nounced the municipal administration as

Their sin was even more flagrant. They

endeavored to incite their churches to war-

fare against the existing Government by

telling them that it was a holy crusade

against Satau himself. It was a religious war.

in truth it was nothing except a political

movement, whose impulse was not principle

religious or moral, but the greed and ambi-

tion of scheming politicians only. They

knew nothing about the problems of mu-

nicipal government, as they now confess,

but the real purposes of their fellow con-

Then they added duplicity to their sins.

They pretended to be fighting the devil.

though they had already made terms with

him. They were determined to win at any

price, and Satan is always around to pick

up that sort of allies, the more readily and

surely when they come to him disguised in

the uniform of the Lord's hosts. He de

lights in lies, slanders, false pretences, and

humbug, and relies on them for the accom-

knees, but his glee is unbounded when he

sees professed saints bartering principle for

That was the hemous sin of the political

parsons. As compared with it, their sin of

omission to learn something about the sub-

ject of which they were talking was of

trifling importance. They may be able to

remedy their ignorance by the study they

now propose, but the other sin can only be

washed out by penance, repentance, confes-

sion, spiritual mortification, and earnest and

censeless striving for the amendment of

their lives and the purification of their nearts

Attending a school of instruction in the

problems of municipal government will not

be enough. That will be well, but it should

come after they have thoroughly purged

themselves of their compaign wickedness and

No, they are not despised, as Fathe

rather of serrow at their spiritual downfall,

and of hope, kindled by their present hu-

miliation, that they will be able to get out

of the slippery places of lies and imposture

Definiteness in Wills.

this city in 1877, was recently the subject

of a suit tried be ore Mr. Justice PATTER-

The will of Mr. W. B. OGDEN, who died in

Mr. OGDEN was a resident of this city at

the time of his death, but the earlier years

left three-formeths of his large estate

a method of distribution customary in

England since the days of ELIZABETH, and

as valid. The remainder of the property,

tween his willow, his brother, his sisters,

it is still recognized in the State of Illinois

of his life had been spent in Chleago. He

DUCKY supposes. The popular feeling is

got the smell of sulphur out of their be-

temporal advantage.

fouled garments.

into which they descended.

son in the Supreme Court.

spirators they soon discovered.

they shouted. Yet they knew full well that

the business of municipal politics without

we imagine, is pity.

instruct the public on the subject.

polished up sufficiently to add to its lustre.

all of these, and yet they are not of that so

tastes and habits are dissimilar.

indefiniteness of charitable trusts are in so chaotic a condition that similar suits are frequently brought; but it may be that the position taken by Mr. Justice DANIELS in his dissenting opinion in the TILDEN case will The Four Hundred, as they are called by vet prove the solution of the vexed question. way of distinction from their neighbors, form It is that whatever cannot be successfully a society which is a new growth, whose carried out as a trust may be executed as seed was the expanding and multiplying In this case, at any rate, it is contended wealth of the period following the war. It is peculiar in being so distinguishable by the executors of Mr. Ooden's will that as that it is recognized as a distinct and measurable body throughout the Union, with leaders and characteristics of

free library.

regards the large tracts of land in Illinois held by the estate, the will can be enforced, as the form of the devise to charities em ployed in the will has been repeatedly held good under the laws of that State. The question in dispute is of great impor-

the estate was vested in the hands of trus-

tees, to whom was committed the selection

of the charitable corporations which should

It is this frovision which has furnished to

five of the eighteen nephews and nieces who

still survive Mr. Oopen the ground on

which to claim that the entire provision for

charity should be declared invalid. Their

proposition is that the testator must name

the specific charities and cannot leave so

wide discretion to his executors. This

ground is very similar to that taken by the

contestants of Mr. Tilden's will, in the hope

of avoiding the clause establishing a great

The laws of this State on the subject of the

be the beneficiaries under the will.

tance to the public, for on its decision de pends their enjoyment of munificent bequests intended for their benefit.

#### The Consecrationists.

The political nature of the Congressman recently elected in the Eleventh Massachusetts district, under the auspices of the Demorracy and with their assistance, and duly claimed by that organization as a part of its working force for the future, was fairly presented to the public at a dinner, where he was the leading guest, given in Auburndale last Friday night by the Newton Tariff Reform Club. Mr. Coolings described himself as "the only Democrat and tartif reformer ever elected to Congress from the Eleventh district." "I believe." he said. "that the plurality of votes which I received was due to the work of the Newton Tariff Reform Club and similar organizations." Then this lucky politician, who probably never in his life lifted his hand to help the Democratic party, and who did not count it as a factor in the crisis recently ended, proceeded to give this estimate of his success:

"The election was fought out on the tariff issues. The campaign is politically at an end, but the laures of tariff reform have just commenced, and the duties of tariff reformers are in reality only just begun."

The idea, animus, and purpose of the Tariff Reform association which is alleged to have produced this revolution for Mr. Coolinge's benefit was declared more fully by Mr. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, who sat at the same table. Mr. GARRISON spoke with admirable frankness and comprehensiveness:

"The function of tartif reformers is to hold up the standard unfalteringly, and to include in the luxury of faithful speech, to furnish the moral force upon wine parties must finally rely, and manufacture the public sentiment which will uphoid the radical enforcement of our views. Our objective point is the utter and total abolition of the system of protection, and in this service we should consecrate ourselves anew."

The tariff reformers are thus enthusiastically entered upon the list of "consecrationists," of whom by his own innumerable con fessions the Stuffed Prophet is the undisputed head. After Mr. Garrison had explained the character and motive of the tariff reformers in the abstract, Mr. MOORPIELD STORY, another lofty rider of the Massachusetts Democracy under the present dispensation, enunciated what may be called their working programme:

"The Democratic party should select the man for President who has been identified with this movement. The tariff reformers should support thevaland for Pres dent in 1802 and suffer defeat rather than he diss endorsing the candidate of the New York Domo-

These men who prefer a free trade defeat to a Democratic victory, are among the politically valuable signs and portents of the day. To win in the next election, the Democratic party must rely upon the votes of Democrats. There is no difficulty in knowing | where they live. They are to be found in Democratic States, and when needed for action they are to be marshalled by leaders who are also Democrats, for whom they have the enthusiasm of confidence that comes from sympathy and success. It is not by cultivating these consecrated tariff reformers' power for discord, or by whetting their knives already so insolently brandished, that the Democracy is to break down the Republicans in 1892. Democrats are to be rallied and exalted, and Democracy, honest, loyal, genuine, and trustworthy, is to be nourished and proclaimed until its Interior enemies slink off into the same mortification of defeat that ended their crowning treachery to Democratic power in the city of New York three weeks ago.

# Queer! Isn't It?

A Mugwump organ is highly amused by a suggestion made by somebody that Mayor HUGH J. GRANT, who, it says, is toploftical nowadays, may yet be a candidate for the when he sees the weakest saint upon his office of President of the United States. True! he may be.

He may be put up for the office in 1892. If e should not then get the nomination, he may be a candidate in 1896 or in the campaign of 1900.

If he be nominated in any of these years he may win the election, take the train for Washington, take up his residence in the Washington, take up his residence in the White House, and perform the duties of President. He will thus be successor in the Inneteenth century, or in the twentieth, of Washington, Adams, Jackson, Lincoln, and the other distinguished men who have held the highest office in the rift of the rift held the highest office in the gift of the American people.

These facts may be alarming to the Mugwumps, but they illustrate the way in which we do things in this country.

We take up a man who may have been a planter, or a schoolmaster, or a lawyer, or a soldier, or an author, or a small public functionary, or a flatboatman, or a tailor, who may follow any honest vocation whatever and elect him to the office of President of the United States. He is eligible to a second term of office, and may be twice elected, as two planters, several lawyers, and a flatboatman have been.

Queer! isn't it?

Queer! isn't it?

It is the American way. HUGH J. GRANT is eligible as a candidate for the Presidency, and so are hundreds of thousands of other native citizens of the State of New York. We hope to see one of then elected two years hence. We guess

that he will be a man with a middle name. We do not wish to raise any unnecessary siarm in the camp of the Mugwamis, but they must take notice of the way in which we do thipgs in this democratic republic, especially when we undertake the business of selecting a man who shall be put up as a Pro-i lential candidate.

The preparations for higher a telegraph cable from Australia to British Columbia, across the Pacific Ocean are advancing in an orderly way, and there are prospects of suc-

coss in finding a suitable hed for the cable. The work of laying the new cable. Guatemala and the United States is making fair progress, and there is good hope that we shall soon have telegraphic communication of th several countries of Central America The two new cable enterprises here referred to are of great importance to the commerce of the world. We trust that both the telegraph lines will be in working order before this time of next year.

Mr. CURTIN tells us that Gov. PATTISON will be supported as a candidate for the Democratic nomination in the Convention of 1892. Very well indeed. Nobody has a better right than he to come into that Convention for the purpose of getting nominated; but before the final ballot, we trust that Gov. Patrison will be able to prove that he has been entirely fair in his dealines toward the Hop. CHAUNCEY FOR-NABD BLACK, a genuire Democrat of the old school, worthy of Pennsylvania's best days. tribes north of the border and those south of who ran upon the very same ticket with him as a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor and was badly beaten.

The College Association of the Middle States and Maryland will meet in Murray Hall. Princeton College, on Friday, Nov. 28, and Sat-urday morning, Nov. 29. A notable feature of this meeting will be the discussion, on Priday morning, on the shortening of the college curriculum, in which President GILMAN of the Johns Ropkins University and President Par-

TON of Princeton will take part.
On Friday afternoon the methods of university extension will be discussed by Provest Pappen of the University of Pennsylvania and President Low of Columbia.

Papers will be read by Prof. STODDARD of the University of the City of New York, by Secretary Dewey of the University of the State of New York, Prof. Hu BES of St. Francis Navier College, ex-President McCosn of Princeton President WELLING of Columbia Institute, Prof. Schurman of Cornell, Prof. Patter of the University of Pennsylvania, Prof. Cooper of Butgers, Prof. Root of Hamilton, Bishop KEENE of the Catholic University, President SETP of Muhlenberg, and Prosident REED of Dickinson College.

The opening address will be given on Friday at 11 A. M. by the President of the association. President C. K. ADAMS of Cornell University. At least thirty-five colleges have signified their lutention to send delegates.

We inter from the letter of condolence which the Hon, GEORGE FRISHIE HOAR has addressed to the Republicans of Massachusetts that he finds the codfish diet somewhat trying.

A French challenger for the America cup! We hope that the rumor of his coming will materialize into his arrival, and that there will be a race for the great prize of the yachting world between the two red, white, and blue flags. John Charaud is not noted as a sea rover, nor is he practi-ed as a yachtsman. But we will let a main sheet that if he enters upon that noble fleid he will maintain a character and reputation for sportsmanship that will leave that lately manifested by the British manipulators of the sport in ignominious shade.

The extraordinary conference between Jewish rabbis and Christian ministers in Chicago, which we spoke of in yesterday's Sux. adjourned in harmony, without providing any practical plan for carrying out the objects that were sought by the promoters of the conference. At the last day's session dis ourses were given by rabbis and ministers on "Isrnel's Messiah." "The Restoration of Isrnel." "The Biblical History of Israel." "Israelites and Christians," and "Anti-Semi-tism," and we have no doubt that all these discourses were instructive to the representatives of the two historic creeds by whom they were heard. No attempt was made, however, to find out how far these representatives agreed with each other upon the fundamental questions of theology and morals, or in what way they could cooperate in the establish ment of relations of mutual triendship, as per programme. It is to be hoped that if a coneronce like that held in Chicago should be held in this city the questions that were neglected there will be taken up here.

# Mr. Flower on the Political Situation

From the Standard Union. The Hon. Roswell P. Flower, who has been re-locted to Congress by a brace major, it has any member of that body out-side of the Southern States, expressed his view of the situation

ern States, expressed his view of substantially as follows:

"Assuming," he said, "that the recent election was fought our on the merits of the Mc-kinley bill, as is claimed, it is certain that the people have rejected it must emphatically, become have rejected it must emphatically. tion was fought out on the merits of the Miney bill, as is claimed, it is certain that the people have rejected it in sit emphatically. But it must be remembered that only two years ago the people also rejected the Mills bill. That bill embodied the issue made by Mr. Cleveland. The bemoeratic party went to the country on that issue with Gleveland as their candidate, and were beaten. There extrainly never was an election in this country where the issue of high criow tariff was more distinctly put refere the people than that of 1885. It was almost the only issue. Therefore, insamuch as the headle have rejected both the Mills bill and the Mckinley bill, the question for the Democratic party to consider now is or will be when they get the power of legislation in their hands. What do the people want? The Democratis in the Fifty-second congress will not have it in their power to rejeal, or materials modify the Medickey bill, without the aid of the lepublicans, when I do not expect they will got now will be only except to show their hand. There will be two courses for the Pemocrats in the first session of the Fifty-second congress to the property of the people, except to show their hand. There will be two courses for the Democrats in the first session of the Fifty-second congress to pursue, according as a majority shall thank best. One will be to draft a tariff bill on which, as a party, they are willing to stand in the election of 1892, and the other will be to ind the torting question in abeyance and it some purpose, and majority has the second trapers, and majoriting to pass the necessary appropriation bills able to legislate to some purpose, and mean time to pass the necessary appropriation bills

thing to make the necessary appropriation bills and adjourn.

Then you do not regard the late election as indicating anything very decisive either on the tariff question of tresidential cannot necessary.

No, i do not. On he tariff question mereocent election, together with the election of issa, indicates what the beople do not want, but not definitely what they do want. As to the Presidency they do not. In my opinion, make any many a logical or recessary cannot controlled the control of the cont

Veil, yes: I rather like the House of Representatives, though I and say I like a ten morths's sector. I have not a resition in the House which would probably take me some years to according to be made. Best da, I like the House stier, any way."

What do you take of Smith M. Weed's claims for the place of the sector to have had a promise of the ear I lill support." If the become r Hill support."

If the become is not had the legislature at the time Hissonic was elected it flink Weed would have be n Hills can hate He hay have had assume as to that elect. But I doubt the according promised his support anny and date in the commit election. For Weed did not out out much at the recent election.

The haps the severner may conclude to take the Sendor-h phim at the Sendor-h phim at "Termane so, though I hardly think it "Now, how about the next Governer hip of this Santy I find that a great may Democrate in all parts of the Sate, be idea once Republicans, would like to see you in that office.

Well I am not stoking the office. If the Democratic party should see it to nominate me I would probably accept but I am not eaching out for the office, and a all nake no elect to get the contracten. It may be that Governor Hill will run again for the office. "To you think that is passible?" "I would not be at all surprise if the did."

#### The Munnump's Motto. From the Northwest News

Grover Claveland's motte during his term was "If any lemocra, is oftensive to the depublicate known him down and learning out but if he is offensive to the good Democrate of long waiting, bring him in and

Floor the Estate Noon.
Where was Mr. Cleveland when the buttle was raging t Echo showers Where! Where was David E. Hill !

THE UNEASY RED MEN.

What They Would Probably Attempt Should They Decide for War.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 .- If any of the Indians From the Globe-Democrat.

Washington, Nov. 26.—If any of the Indians of the Dakotas or Mentana begin hostilities ther may be expected first to make a raid upon the nearest ranches or small restitements and their very promity to try to escane to Canada. The was what Chief Joseph idd in the Nex Canada and the last greates of the outreaks of canada and the last greates of the outreaks of canada and the last greates of the outreaks of security efforts of the incumental and the last greates of the outreaks of security efforts of the incumental and the last greates of the outreaks of security efforts of the incumental and the last greates of security efforts of the incumental and the last greates of security efforts of the incumental and the last greates of security efforts of the incumental and the last greates of security efforts of the incumental and the last greates of security efforts of the incumental and the last greates of security efforts of the incumental and the last greates of security efforts of the incumental and the last greates of security efforts of the incumental and the last greates of security efforts of the incumental and the last greates of the last greates greates

chief source of any great danger and the only reason for combination among the tribes is the Messiah delusion, yet this has been reenforced by several elements of dissatisfaction. Congress at its last session postponed un reasonably the passage of the regular Indian appropriation bill, thereby delaying the purchase and distribution of supplies. It was urged at the time that this delay would produce suffering, or at any rate a sense of grievance, among the Indians; and no doubt this has been more or less the case among several bands. Another source of dissatisfaction may be the delay in the payment of the Sloux for the lands purchased fr m them. This purchase was only effected with great difficulty, after the project had been at first rejected by the Indians of the different agencies Those who refused it at that time wanted to make no more concessions to the ways of the white men: and a large part of them will be found to have engerly accepted the new religious frenzy. Now that the Indians are committed to the bargain, and the reservation has been thrown open, there must naturally be a feeling that they are in the power of the whites. as to the carrying out of the compact in good faith. The Indians are also becoming more and more dependent on ratious now that the game is nearly gone; and, as a consequence, with their proverbial lack of foresight and frugality, the rations have in some instances proved insufficient. This was one complaint at Tongue River last spring among the Northern Chevennes, who even then had

the religious delusion among them. But these miner sources of trouble can be dealt with in detail, since they are different in different tribes. The only serious cause of trouble is the religious one, and there the hope is that the failure of the expected miracles to materialize when they become due will dis-hearten and disgust the Indians. With winter and the practical custody of the rations on their side the troops have the advantage thus far.

# Nome Friendly Opinions.

From the Advance, Wilson, N. C. according to our judgment. We cannot stand its poli-tics, but as a news gatherer and condenser it leads them all this buck notices are especially good, and we enjoy nothing more, except, of course, its brilliant, polished

The Democracy of New York, and the entire country, too owes an immeasurable debt of gratitude to Te New York See. Throughout the campaign its columns, written in English that was both elegant and forcible, worked havon among the party of hypocrites and Republicans.

THE SUN was the only newspaper in New York city that made a vigorous fight for the maintenance of patriotic Democratic principles yet it was fully competent to undertake the task alone and win. It is the greatest exponent of true patriotism and true Dem cracy in the United States, and any man, whotever may be his politics will be a better citizen of this republic for reading Tan New York Sex

From the Journal, Pheinstell, Conn. Ton fire is the brightest, most wide-awake paper tha s pub ished in New York.

### Two Free Traders. Henry George in the Standard,

I did not speak in Corsidana, the home of Roger Q Mills, but as I passed it, on my way to Houston, Mr Mills name down to the station to greet me, and I had the pleasure of congratulating on the grand political victory for the free trade cause the Texau who has done so much to make it.

# Not the Anthor.

To the Entron or The Sus-Sir. The new book re recently mentioned in Tax Sex entitled "Gold Nails to Hang Memories On," by Edizabeth A Allen, was not written by me. I have been so tersistently accused, on all hands, of the authorship that it seems a duty to say that I never wrote, nor claimed, nor saw the volume. On inquiring of the sublishers, find the real author to be a New Jerrey lady, a school teacher, who has zone to Europe. PERSONAL ARREST ALLES.

# Mr. Russell Harrison and the Illustrations of the White House,

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: The negotiations looking to the publication in Frank Issue's journal of the Binstrations of the new descrations in the Fine come title Wills like size not begun by Mr Russell Barrion. I called out Mr Harrison and inside the proposition

Thonks glving.

With quickened heart and with bended head Bless the builtity that never ends. The great sweet gifts of life it sends, lings to the living and rest to the dead;
For the boundless wealth of good it spends.
Be thanks living sung and said.

and most for the blessing of home and friends.

the pule years wans and falter. And melt army like anow, but on the horr after Love's | resunchanging glow; Te dear, familiar place

Out of the awful night. Beside it, on Thanksgiving And old fost hopes are living. And old, food words are said: half by the long stilled velces. And memory reluices

In that sweet undertone.

Though sears the head may whiten, The heart shall but true gray. Young thoughts that brill and brighten For each tie colling day.
To all our bers and decreat
a living cup we lit.
To friends that are the hearest.

The heart "satisht and 'he feast is spread. Heat is the love that never saids. For the hope of the dving, the rest of the dead, he thank giving sung and said. And most for the gift of home and friends

To be a limit commutable

A CONGRESSMAN ELECT.

Told of an Eccentric Member of the Next Mouse of Representatives.

#### Only Nine Commundments for Paster Butler From the Pittsburgh Dispatch.

The Rev. J. D. Butler, masor of the East End Christian Church, took a view opposite to that of the majority of clergymen in his "Salibath Observance" sermon yesterday. He said: "I held that the law of the Sabbath for the world it to be complete the said of the Sabbath for the world held that the law of the Sabbath for the world is to be found in Genesis, second chapter, first to third verses. That law was given for all time to come for a man's physical, mental and moral well being. The Ten Commandments were given to the Hebrews alone, and the fourth commandment was exclusively their law of the Sabbath and went out of force when the New Testament law came in under Christ. The fourth commandment is absolutely obsolete. As the fourth commandment is for the Hebrews, so the Lord's Davis for the Lord a resolle. The Church as such alone can keep that day. The secular day is for man's health."

From the Chicago TrPonne "When I was in London," said Col. Cody, "I was going to dinner one night and told my driver to got me there as quickly as nossible. As my carriage cattered along over the coblestones of a harrow street we overtook a funeral procession. Impediately my arriver got into a dispute with the driver of the hearse over the right of way. I told my driver to keep straight on the trait, and not cut through the funeral showing my does reinfous inclinastraight on the trail, and not cut through the funeral, showing my doen reinfrous in-lination, and he said he wouldn't. He said he'd beat the hearse if it took a year. Well, we rattled on. The race was growing interesting and exciting. My driver, I leared, was getting the worst of it. Presently, however, they stopped to argue the matter, and I heard my man say to the cheerful driver of the hearse. "Here, my man's in a hurry: yours isn't."

# Cannon Gets a Mmutt Favor

Congressman Cannon dropped in on Sectetary Windom yesterday on a little business, and the story was at once started that he was at the story was at once started that he was a trging a small expenditure of money during the coming session, so that the maximum amount can be spent for pensions. The truth is that before the recent adjournment Mr. Cannon had made a request of the Secretary for a small office for one of his constituents, but did not arge the matter at the time, saying that he would see how things turned out later, When he made his appearance yesterday is remarked that it was now a case of "ground hog," and that he would like to get the office for the man if it could be given him. He get it From the Washington Star.

# Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

The trouble which the Madhi is undergoing comes from his two brothers. La h wants to specced him. Prof. 6. Kent has at last found a satisfactory origin of toboggan in the Micmae word tobustus, accented on The British Shipping Federation, by the addition to it

of the London Association of Ship Owners and Brokers now represents nearly 7,000,00 coles.

In the German army the Emperor is known as "Alarm Fritz." on occount of his habit of rousing the garrisons in the middle of the night. In the navy he

known as "Gondels Billy," from "gondeling" shout, as they call it, anywhere and everywhere. In the debate on the navy estimates in the French Chamber, M. Raspoil stated that France had fever

fighting ships than in 1871, although between then and new she had expended on the navy \$20,000,000 in excess of that spent by the powers of the triple alliance. Last summer the London County Council acquiesled in the eight hour demand and made eight hours a day's work for a large number of men employed in the drain-age works. A few days ago it was compelled to pass a regulation forbidding these men to spend their leisn hours in earning money claewhere.

A Frotesiant clergyman in Vienna, feeting nimself called upon to seem the public esteem of Prof. Koch, reminded his congregation that, whatever Koch might still discover and invent, and whatever met death he raige do away with he never could drive death out of the world, and that religion had lost none of its importance by the advance of science. The last torpede boat, built by Varrow for the Armon

tine dovernment showed on her six runs over the measured mile an average speed of 24.4. knots, and a speed of 24.4.0 for a run of six hours, with a steam pressure of 199 pounds and 433 revolutions Five boat built before her with triple expansion engines de-veloped 1,120 hor e power. This last boat with quad-ruple expansion engines developed 1,230 horse power. with the same consumption of fuel. Her vibration very slight in comparison with other boars, feet long by 10 feet 6 inches beam. The triple boat of these same dimensions developed a speed of rate

# New Publications.

Reimburg's "Christmas Stories," translated from the German by Yrs. J. W. Davis, and illustrated with fifty photogravures after designs by foreign artists are published by the Worthington Company. The book is notable for its typegraphical beauty as we'l as its daintiness of dress. It makes a handsome holiday volume.

The Laugh on the Turkey.

"Get out of my way, thou bird of omen, thou prophet of evil." said the turkey to the raven. "Ha!" laughed the raven. "I may be a prophet, but-

Progressive Influence of Typeweiting.

Hicks (on entering his office) - So you are the young lady who was so highly recommended as a typowriter, Beautiful Girl- tof, Bir.

Why She Didn't Come. Mrs. Bingo-Clara has been out shopping all day. Oh. hers is the felivery wagon with some of the things she Singo-But where is Clara?

Era Bingo-She is probably waiting for the change The Thunksgiving Programation. To test the public to give thanks.
For phrases did he strive:
Then murmured "We Republicans

Thatik fate that we're alive. The More the Metrier.

From 1/2.

He who has just been accepted:-Do you believe it our engagements.

long engagements?

things Widow-No. I prefer short enes, and—
quo-gnifed); -pienty of them. Fast Matt on the New York Central.

The new last Kall on the New York Central leaves from Leatral Station every day at it 10 A. M. Reviews to the state of the Reviews of the Rivery, It is syranged as a fact fact on the Leaf and Stagers Falls.

A great deal of confusion exists in the mind of the public concerning the great chammen ship football game which is to be placed between Princeton and Yale to-day. The wide-spread interest which has already been attracted by the approaching contost, and the certainty that there will be in the neighborhood of twenty thousand people on hand, indicates how rapidly football bas grown in favor of late. As Harvard defeated Yale at Springfield the other day, it would seem to be the place of the Cambridge eleven to play the present champions at Princeton. Yale is considered the most formitable team at present in the country by the experts, but she received a wnipping at the hands of Harvard. Harvard cannot play Princeton, on account of the restrictions of the faculty. Some time and the faculty at Harvard discountenated from the association. Later on her Atheits Committee affected a compromise by which Harvard agreed to play to cames attaide of New England. Thereup a faculty in the Harvard agreed to play to cames attaide of New England. Thereup as for ball league was formed, comprising bale. Princeton, i.e. University of Penusylvania, and the Westeran University. Princeton and Vale have both defeated the other two clubs this season, and the contest on Thunksgriang Day will decide which of the two is champion of the association. It will be an empty home if yillowes, for itarvard will then take rank with the public as the actual champion on the basis of her recent defeat of Vale. If Princeton wins the championship again, there will always be an open question as to her sureriority to Harvard's team this year. the place of the Cambridge eleven to play the

WHAT WE ARE ALL TALKING ABOUT

A well known novelist, seen on Madison avenue yesterday, seized an acquaintance by the arm and said, "Come, let us cat a hearty luncheon with a bottle of claret and then let a drive over to New Jersey and ride until dark. I have just turned a novel over. Do you know I have just turned a novel over. Do you know what that means? It means that having a shed the last of 120,000 words. I have taken the late of parer with those words upon it and the late of parer with those words upon it and the late of parer with those words upon it and the sin and copy it all over sgain, carefully from the late of publication. The idea—the bare idea is frightful, but I do it two or three times a year. Why don't I copy a chapter at a time? Bacause the last chapter contradicts the thril, the plot charges, the names of the character change—the whole thing works out differently from what it was planned as it goes along."

vard's team this year.

Mr. Frederic Remington, the artist, as much at home in the saddle as any cavalryman, has been out with Gen. Miles to the seat of the Indian troubles, and is now at home again. He rade the best part of twenty-four hours stend-ily, and at the end of the ourney was surprised to find that he had lost only two pounds. But he earliched his collection of Ind an eurics and his knowledge of the Indian and the horse, three lines in which he is without a rival.

The dust of our streets is beyond comparison with any other dust that is known to civiliantion. The November winds have coated the town with it, and the old saw; "It's an ill wind brings nobody good." has received another endersement. A prominent eve and ear specialist on Twenty-fifth street said yesterday that his practice had increased very much within the past two weeks, but that the patients were not destined to visit him very long. They are nearly all of them," he said. "more frightened than hurt, and nine out of ten of the prople who come to me with inflamed eyes and swollen eyelids, and have a garraious story of complaint against the street department, owe much of their misery to their own lack of wisdom. Nearly all men are accumulating dust chaders, and refuse in their eyes just now. They should observe a few well-known rule. Do not dig into the eyes with the finger nails, refrain from rub ling the lids, no matter how sharp the intriation may be, and if the dust is under the upper eyel of take hold of the lid by the eyelashes with the finger and thamb, pull it down as far as it will come over the uniter eyel id, and then let it slowly resume its natural position. The evelates of the uniter lid are sure to brush away any of set that may be lodged there, unless it he imbedded particularly deep in the tissue, forex and water used in washing the eyes at night after the invegent of working order will avelets of pain and light dector tills. It is nowender that half the eithens of New York are redeved, considering the present condition of the streats. the past two weeks, but that the patients were

There is no reason for anybody to feel particularly surprised at the perfidy and weak-ness of Sitting Buil. His shrewdness, double dealing and scheming have all been known for a long while to newspaper writers who have come in contact with the famous Sloux. Numercus warnings have been given concerning herous warnings have been given concerning Stiting Buil's plans, but they were always looked upon as the conjectures of sensational reporters. When Sitting Still was in Washington a year or so ugo at the conference over the same of the last tract of indian lands, he became finnersed on several occasions in a condition of melanciolical lagbriety, and divilged lengthy and elaborate plans of war which he said, were under consideration by the Sioux hation. An ounce of prevention at this time hathen. An ounce of prevention at that time we all have prevented the cest of the substantial cure which it will now be no essary to effect after the ghost dance is over.

The memiers of the Board of Education are highly gratified at the success of the opening lectures of the free winter course that the Board has provided. Nonrly 4,000 people listened to the six lectures of Monday evening. tened to the six becures of Monday evening, and it some that the scientific lectures are more popular than any others in the course. Thus, for example a large audience was attracted to Iro. Heazor's lecture on "Ants and Their flabits," and another large audience to Iro. Heas's lecture on the "Revelations of the Tro. lece's lecture on the "Revelations of the the common people of New York like to listen to discussifiers on themse that occupy the minds of the profoundes, schelars.

The news of Filemaker's high jump of 7 feet 21 inches has not excited much comment among horsemen or with the public at large. It makes a new record if the measurements are pronounced correct, but the record does not signify much. The public is sympathetic, and the sympathics of the people at the Horse Show turned decidedly in favor of the game and powerful horses which were driven at jumps which the intelligent animals knew very well were beyond their strongth. They jumped the oblight at everything within their power, but when they were faced up to a solid board tenes so en feet high they refused to jump. They were driven at it again with which and spur, and ut der heavy urging attempted the immessible and fell heavily on the other side. On one occasion Foxhail Kenne fell with a hore time as sible and fell heavily on the other side. On one occasion Foxhail Kenne fell with a hore time occasion Foxhail Kenne fell with a hore translation of the occasion Foxhail Kenne fell with a hore struggled to his feet one of his powerful hoofs came down within a few inches of Mr. Keane's unturned face as he lay on his back on the ground. The general expression of opinion that style should count for somethin, in high jumping as well as the extense altitude of the board, will probailly have some weight with the officials next year. It was a significant significant many of the scentators off the Horeshow which he are not was being made to breat the record for high jumping on the last night of the exhibition. jumps which the intelligent animals knew very

The new fountain up town which has a bettom basin for dogs to drink out of reminds a traveller to write to THE SUN that a famous 

"We have no satisfactory statistics of the growth of the electrical industries in this city. said a telegrapher in the Magnetic Club, "but I should like to see this club appoint a committee to collect them. Within the past five years we have seen a prodigious growth of these industries, and it is increasing all the time. Some of our members are analous that the increasing should be collect the statis is but Congress would not take up the bill that was introduced on the subject. Dr. Norvin Green case that the business of the wice world is being charged by contrain discoveries, that all our industrial methods must be but transioned by them, that they now give appointed to millious of workers, and that hundreds of millious of dollars are invested in them. But we ought to have the actual facts and precise statistics for the guidance of all a merned, and I thick that our club ough to appoint a committee to collect them." years we have seen a prodigious growth of

A well-known New Yorker dining in an UPtown restaurant the other day suddenly turned as de from the table a x-used himself to lis conton one and stoping over a rose of water, seemed to cover it with his mouth and to to it it imself almost double. What or earth are you do not be was a kell. The bordy donaing out of the further side of my gass. No one can explain why this so but that will stop a hice uphinstantly.

The feature that is expected to draw heat at the charity dol: show soon to be held up town is the lie con Orchestral second or the top of musiclas from fl. ston. There are flay to be ut too await. It to any in the be ut too await. It is any in the larger and it is a few to an await and the same and the larger may refer to the novel band but that all the will promptly reques to mass Mr. T. C. Thomas so long as the Beacon girs are here.